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OFFICIAL STATE PAPER.

## LEAVING COLORADO.

Crowds of Hungry Miners and Other Laborers Seeking Respite From Starvation.

DENVER, COLO., July 28.—The coroner's jury investigating the death of Dan Arata, the Italian murderer, who was lynched Wednesday night, returned a verdict that "the deceased came to his death by being hanged by parties unknown to the jury." The witnesses examined were loathe to testify and were unable to identify any of the leaders of the mob. Besides Col. J. F. Brennan, who was arrested last night as one of the leaders, Broncho Jim Willis, a negro, was placed in jail to-day on the same charge. Both men assert their innocence. Willis is thought to have been the first man to enter the jail when the door was broken down.

Camp Relief, at River Front park, is in perfect working order to-day, and over 1,000 of the unemployed were fed during the day. Tents were erected capable of sheltering 800 or more persons, and they are being used to lodge part of the indigent. During the day about 600 men were taken out of the city by the different trains. At one time the scene at the Union Pacific yard in East Denver and in the vicinity of Fortieth street was quite exciting. Here was gathered an immense crowd waiting for the outgoing trains, and when any one of them came along, a scramble would be made to get aboard. The train officials, knowing how impossible it would be to keep them off, gracefully submitted, and in this way about 600 persons left town. Before leaving, the crowd entered many of the neighboring bakeries and stores and asked for food. No threats were made, but they got nearly all they wanted. Passing milk wagons also contributed to the needy, and no serious trouble ensued. To-night everything is quiet, although a meeting of the unemployed is looked for at 9 o'clock.

July 29.—The city has been quiet all day, and the indications are that the feared outbreak among the unemployed will not occur. No signs of agitation have broken out to-day, although Superintendent Devel, of the Union Pacific railroad, has petitioned the city, county and state officials to afford his road protection against the crowds desirous of going east, who generally take charge of any freight train sent out. The company is willing to carry a moderate amount of persons, but objects to hauling trainloads of them. No action has been taken by the authorities.

The usual number, about 1,000 persons, were fed to-day at Camp Relief. Somewhere in the neighborhood of 500 unemployed left on the different roads to-day. It is reported that several hundred unemployed are on their way from

Leadville and Colorado Springs to Denver. The fact that Denver is running soup houses is attracting the idle from all directions, and many professional tramps are taking advantage of the circumstances. On this account the free eating houses may be soon abandoned.

## UNWELCOLME ARRIVALS.

KANSAS CITY, July 29.—Three hundred of Colorado's unemployed workmen have already arrived here and last night the police received information that another swarm would bear down upon the city this morning. Four hundred men have been bundled into freight cars at Denver, and are being sent out over the Union Pacific railroad. They are expected to arrive here at 6 o'clock this morning and will be dumped off at a point where the Union Pacific crosses the state line.

It is evident the exodus has just begun. The laws of both Missouri and Kansas make it a misdemeanor for any railroad to dump paupers within the state. There has never before been occasion to enforce this law in either of the states, but it is proposed to do so now.

The first delegation from Colorado arrived Sunday, and many have come since. All of them are seedy and unable to buy a square meal. A large number of them called at the office of the Central Coal and Coke Company yesterday and asked to be given work in the coal fields. At 5 o'clock last evening fully twenty-five of these men were gathered in front of the office at the corner of Ninth and Walnut streets. They had been refused the employment they sought because they were not coal diggers, and they were discussing what next to do. A group formed in the doorway and after a few minute's discussion decided to go to Dakota. They were plainly workmen and not tramps. Their hands were hardened by toil, and they wore the clothing of Colorado miners and teamsters.

One of them said to a *Times* reporter: "I reached this city last night from Pueblo. I came on a freight train and with me came a gang of over 100. We were put into empty box cars at Pueblo by the authorities there. There was no force used. We were simply told by the police that there was a chance for us to get to Kansas City and we jumped at the opportunity to get away from a town where the streets are lined with men out of work and no prospects of any for a year. The train hands did not molest us, and we all understood that the road had been paid to haul us."

A prominent business man, who has just returned from a visit to Colorado, said last evening in regard to the influx of men from there: "The mines and smelters of Colorado are shut down and

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## AMONG THE MINERS.

More Light as to Their Condition and the Methods of the Coal Barons.

Special Correspondence.

PITTSBURG, KAN., July 31.—Up to this time the striking miners, with whom I have mingled largely, are to a man intent in their purpose to refrain not only from any manner of encroachment upon the property of mine owners, but also to abstain from harsh or even ill-tempered talk. Their calmness, and even cheerful demeanor, strike me as most remarkable. I can only account for their serenity on the theory that their knowledge in the justice of their case leads them to believe that they will surely win. To me their hopefulness seems pathetic in the extreme. Encompassed as they are by a network of power I feel as if they are hopeless prisoners, with every avenue of relief shut off except the one blessed fact of the aid and sympathy of the farmers of Kansas. They have also the sympathy of nearly the entire locality.

Whether purposely or not, every action of the operators is of a nature to provoke resentment and goad the strikers to some act of indiscretion. The parading of armed men and the serving of writs of ejectment from the company houses are done in a way to irritate and intimidate. As one instance: The overseer of the stockade at the Kansas and Texas coal shaft, who is a desperado that has killed two men and has been for a long time especially obnoxious to the miners, boasted that he would "make widows plenty before the trouble was over." As a consequence some of the women in the vicinity are in a state of nervous terror.

The guards at the stockade are especially insolent, boasting of being "crack shots," and warning the strikers to keep their distance or be shot on sight.

The sheriff's notice to a number of miners to appear at court and answer the charge of trespass was a superfluous indignity, inasmuch as it was served upon a number of men who had not been upon the company's grounds.

A miner and his wife returning from a social visit to a neighbor about 11 o'clock at night was ordered by an armed patrol to halt and give an account of himself. The woman was so frightened that she became quite ill and her husband was highly incensed that he must be "held up on the highway as if he was a thief or a criminal." Yet in spite of all these petty goadings the miners "have held their tongues." How long man nature will remain pacific and refrain from resort remains to be seen. Of this I am convinced, that if a break occurs in the peaceable conduct of the miners it will be due to the irritating methods of the

operators and their wilful misrepresentations of the conduct, the temper and the demands of the miners.

In parenthesis let me say that the gratitude of the miners and all lovers of truth and fair play are due to the *Kansas City Star* for the character of their reports. As nearly as is perhaps possible they have been accurate, excepting an over color of the Weir City trouble. Other papers have given distorted and inflammatory accounts, especially in the case of the speech of President Walters, which was illumined by red light headlines and editorial comment, designed to place Mr. Walters in the category with the Chicago anarchists.

The miners are much incensed by such vicious misrepresentation of Mr. Walters, knowing as they do that his constant counsel to them is to refrain from resort to force or any illegal or turbulent action. Should a conflict occur it will be far more chargeable to scare headlines and persistent irritation and misrepresentation on the part of the mine owners and newspapers than upon the men who are so heroically restraining themselves while manfully striving to gain and to hold a measurably just recompense for their hard toil.

Should the tragedy of bloodshed be enacted the newspapers may find themselves in "the position of the Chicago anarchists who created the sentiment which led to the killing."

The individual mine owners, that is such as are not in the combine composed of the four large companies who control everything connected with the trade, are in sympathy with the miners, and would gladly employ them at the prices they ask, which they declare the trade amply justifies. But these small operators are powerless in the hands of the combine which would crush them out and ruin them by discriminations of various kinds, moreover they are bound by contracts, and are at the mercy of the railroads, which are part of the combination to regulate the output, and control the market.

Predetermined, as I was and am, to deal justly with both sides of the situation, I have searched in vain for the slightest measure of justice or righteousness on the side of the coal companies in their method of dealing with the miners. There is on their side the "right of might," and that alone.

Like all other events in history, the causes of the strike were at work long before the event culminated. Back of the apparent and immediate causes, there were the reasons which led up to and explain and justify the demands of the strikers.

The gradual encroachments of the coal operators in the way of enlarged screens which took from the mine-run or rough-

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